



TACOM

*Mobility and Firepower
for America's Army*



Directed Energy Assessment

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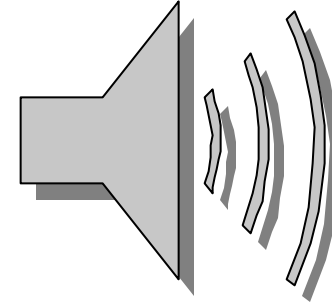
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Report Documentation Page

Report Date 18062001	Report Type N/A	Dates Covered (from... to) -
Title and Subtitle Directed Energy Assessment		Contract Number
		Grant Number
		Program Element Number
Author(s) Moore, Jr., Harry L.		Project Number
		Task Number
		Work Unit Number
Performing Organization Name(s) and Address(es) US Army TACOM-ARDEC		Performing Organization Report Number
Sponsoring/Monitoring Agency Name(s) and Address(es) NDIA (National Defense Industrial Association 2111 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 400 Arlington, VA 22201-3061		Sponsor/Monitor's Acronym(s)
		Sponsor/Monitor's Report Number(s)
Distribution/Availability Statement Approved for public release, distribution unlimited		
Supplementary Notes Proceedings from Armaments for the Army Transformation Conference, 18-20 June 2001 sponsored by NDIA.		
Abstract		
Subject Terms		
Report Classification unclassified	Classification of this page unclassified	
Classification of Abstract unclassified	Limitation of Abstract UU	
Number of Pages 29		



Acoustics Primer



How does acoustics work?

- Acoustic energy/power is generated by compressing a medium (in this case air) to create a pressure wave
- Acoustics are similar to mm/microwaves in many areas



Advantages of Acoustics

- Can be directional, depending upon frequency
- Naturally provides area coverage, and hence area denial
- Can provide tunable target effects
 - Anti-personnel/anti-materiel
- Weather conditions
 - High relative humidity improves performance – not required
- Countermeasures
 - Non-aural target effects have few if any countermeasures
- Non-polluting



Disadvantages of Acoustics

- Frequency
 - High frequency
 - Increased atmospheric attenuation
 - Low frequency
 - Reduced directionality to omni-directional
 - Potential for increased fratricide
 - More energy/power from source which increases system weight/volume and logistics burden
- Effects data – mostly anecdotal
 - On-going efforts to gather data



Types of Sound Generation Sources

- **Piezo - Electric**

- *High Performance Speakers & Ceramics*
- *Smallest Volume Package*
- *Promising, Additional Work Needed*
- *Shortest Range against Single/Few Targets*



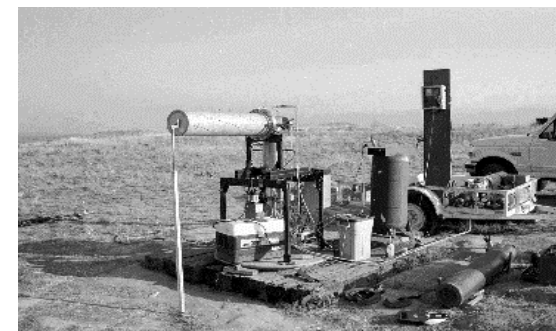
- **Compressed Air Driven**

- *Sirens*
- *Cover Larger Area*
- *Brassboard Available*
- *Can Be Made Directional*



- **Combustion Driven**

- *Pulser, Siren, Flame Tube Vortex, Detonation Tubes*
- *Cover Larger Area*
- *Brassboard Available*
- *Can Be Made Directional*

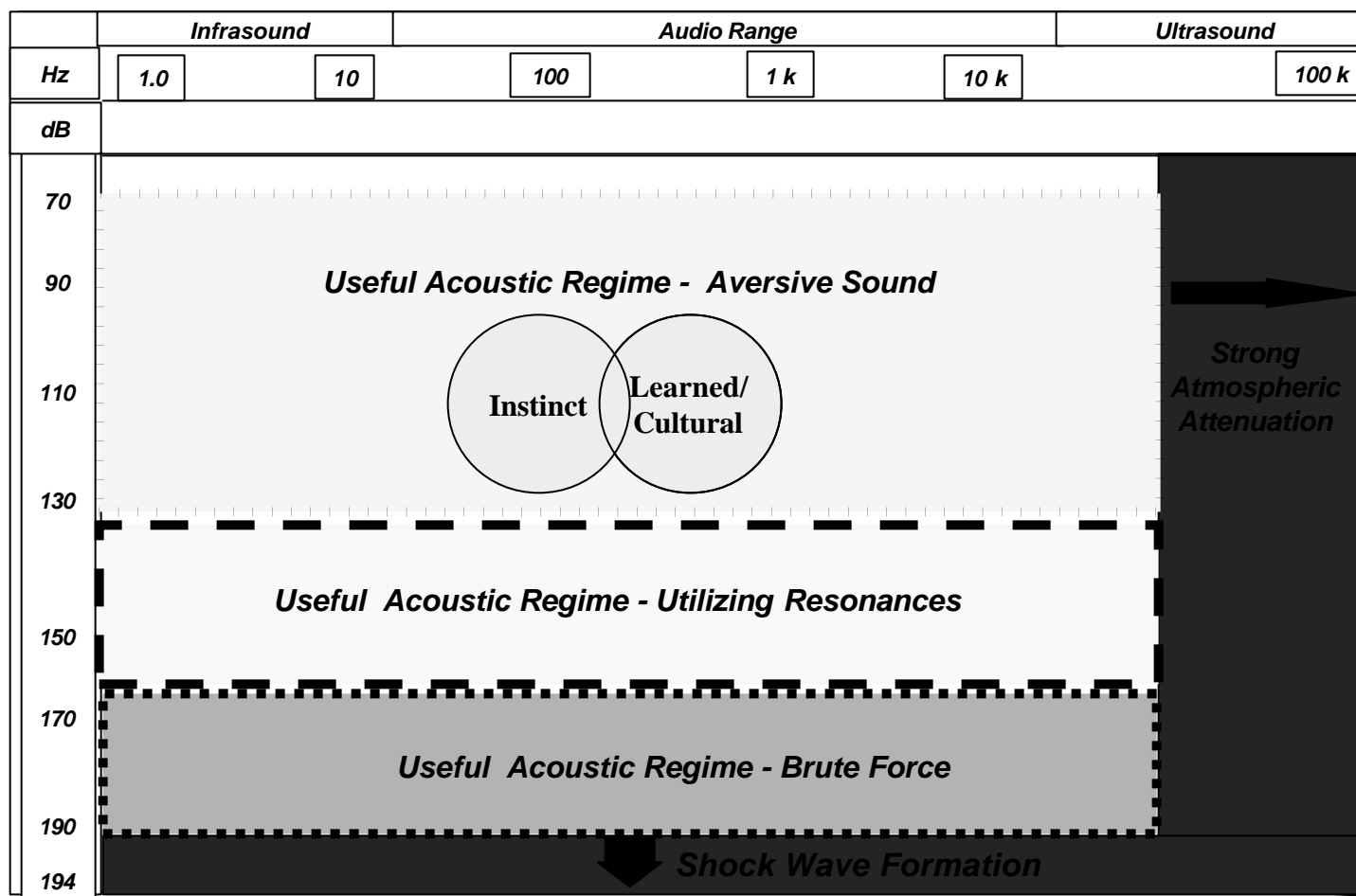






Useful Acoustic Regime

Intensity
(dB)



Omnidirectional

Directional



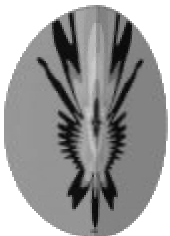
Aversive Audible Acoustic Device (A3D)



Concept of Operations: Develop an acoustic device that can be used for crowd control, clearing facilities, or incapacitating individuals. Weaponization options include an acoustic cannon, UAV/UGV delivery, or artillery munitions.

Potential Applications:

- Area Denial, Clear Facilities, Crowd Control, Facilities Protection.



Based on the Gayl Blaster

- Highly directional beam of acoustic energy
- Initial Signal: 3400-Hz Center Frequency
 - Adjustable Frequency, Phase
 - SPL ~ 118dB_{RMS} @ 1-m



Potential for increased effectiveness by broadcasting Aversive Sound.





A3D System Characteristics

- Effects
 - Audible range
 - Non-injurious effects
 - Behavior modification
 - Effects not intensity based
- Countermeasures
 - Hearing protection not effective

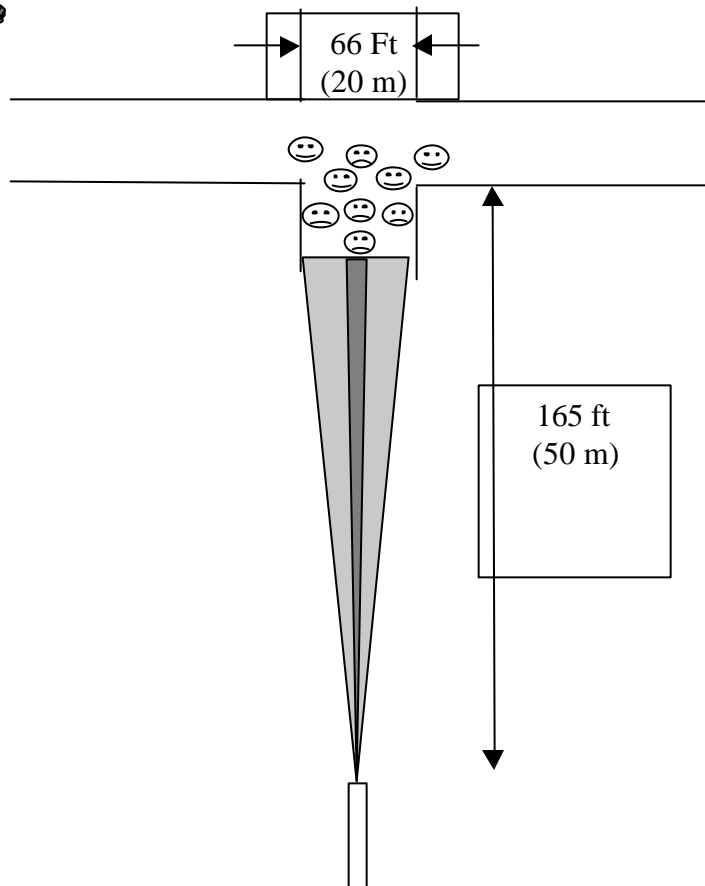


Operational Capabilities

- Increased comfort zone
 - Between friendly forces/equipment and belligerents
 - Potential to contain/reduce escalation factor
- Enhances maneuverability
- Provides force protection



Application for Initial Device



Mode 1:

Commander/Individual Soldier Communicates to Combatants, then bathe the entire area with low/mid intensity aversive sound



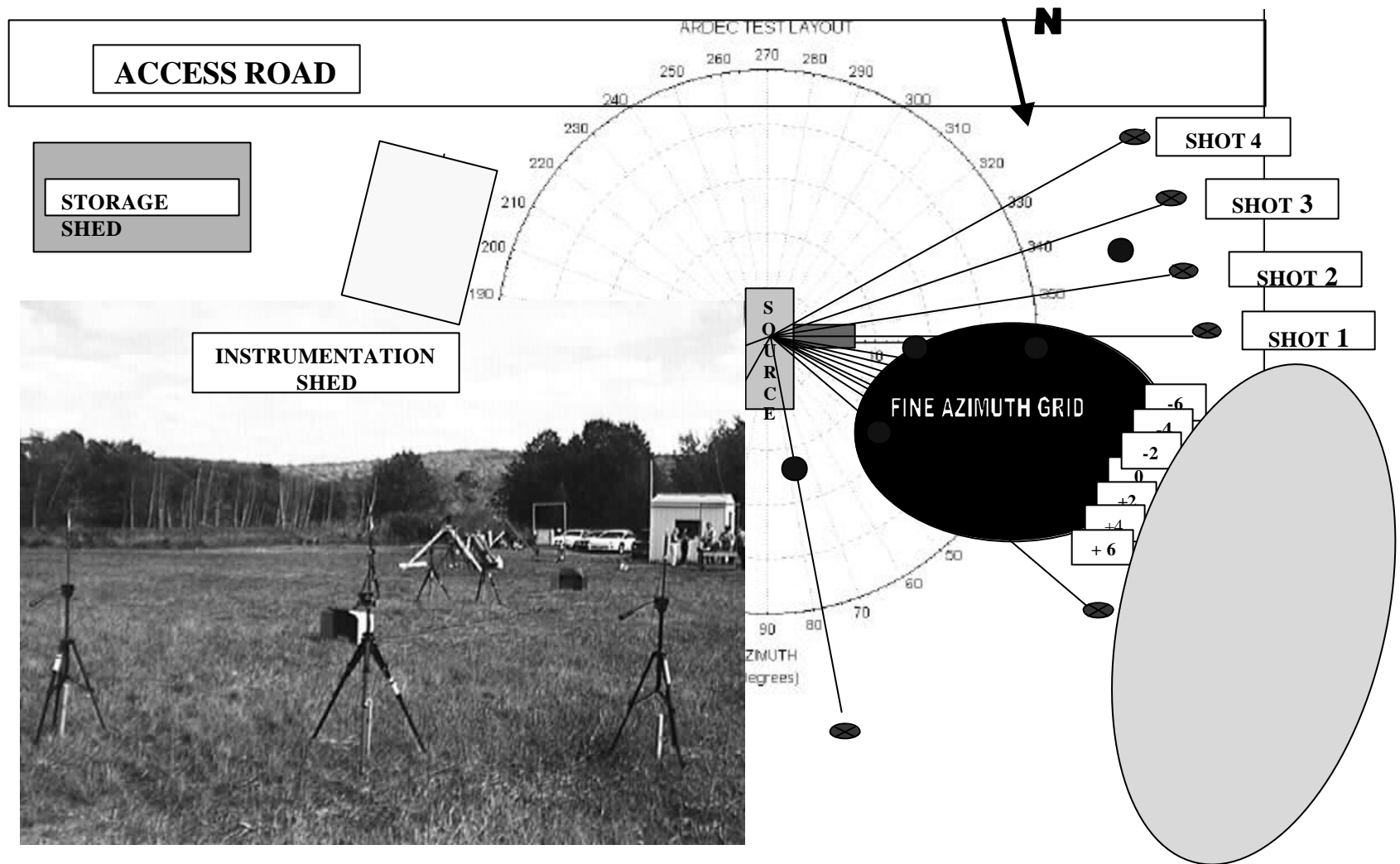
Mode 2:

Commander/Individual Soldier Communicates to Individual Combatant(s). If non-responsive bathe individual combatants with high intensity aversive sound



Bottom Line Payoff To Warfighter/User

- Provides the User with capabilities which more closely match warfighting requirements
 - Area denial
 - Military operation other than war (MOOT)
 - Military operation in built-up areas (MOBA)
 - Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT)
 - Facility protection
 - Law enforcement (prisons, crowd control)



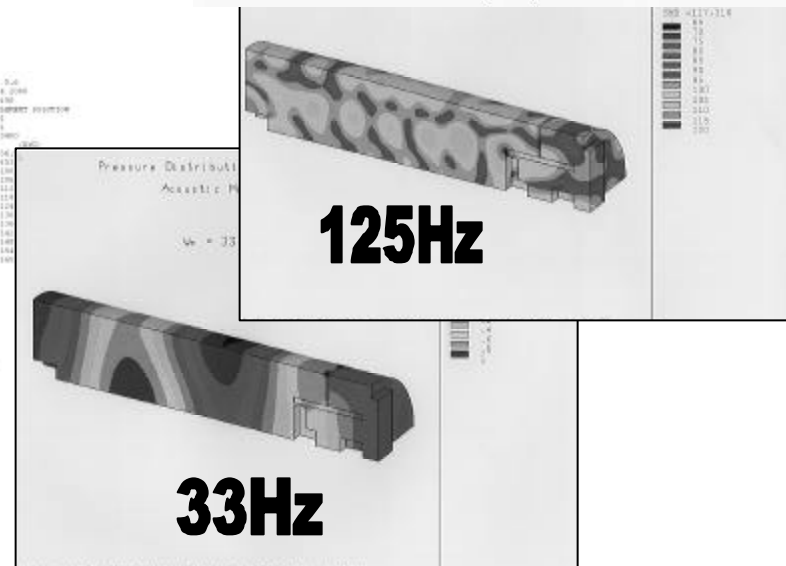
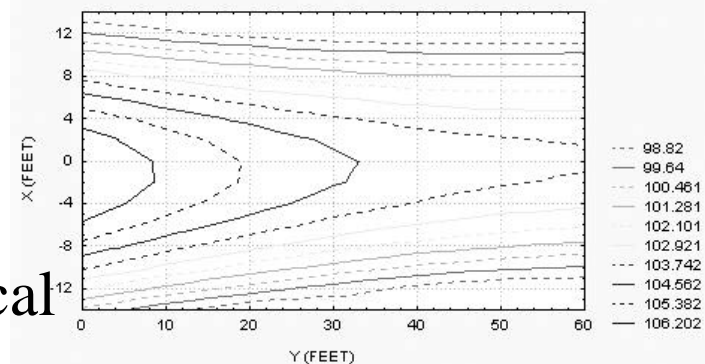


ANSYS Modeling

Extensive use of simulation and modeling

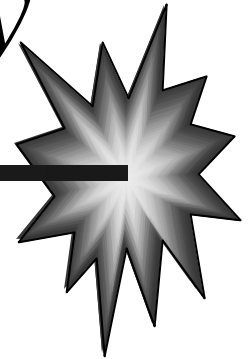
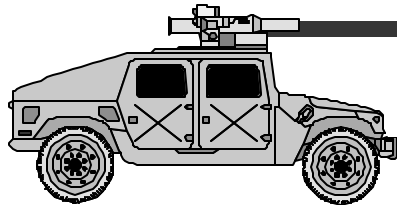
- Predict emissions of acoustic sources
- Response of enclosures
- Validated through experimentation
- Future modeling of impact on biological systems

BUNKER 1201 WHITE NOISE CONTOUR
AT Z=3 FEET
SPL (dBRMS)





Laser Technology





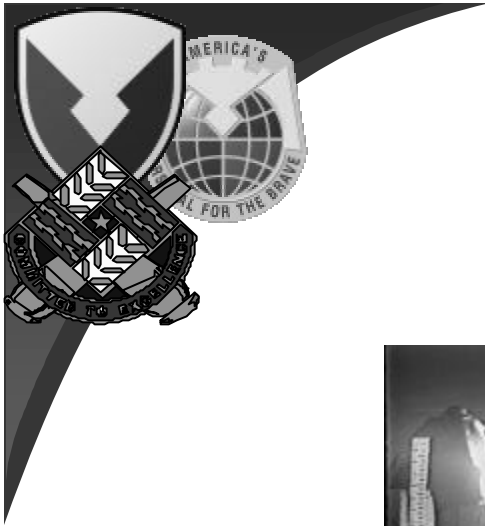
Introduction

- Strong interest in ability to vary target effects
 - Lethal to less than lethal
 - Military, DOJ, other law enforcement agencies
 - Area denial, MOUT, MOOT, MOBA, facility protection
- Laser technology pursued over last 15 years
 - PIKL technology sponsored
 - Subject target to mechanical loading and ablation
 - Chemical lasers present problems
- Solid state laser technology promising
 - Size, weight, performance advantages
 - Peak and average powers
 - Performance parameters can be achieved

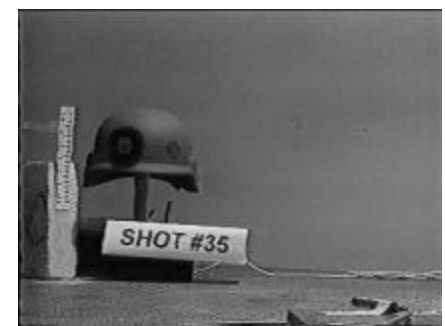
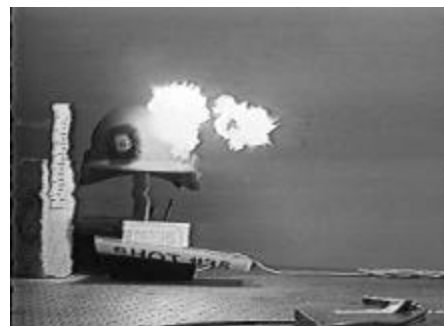
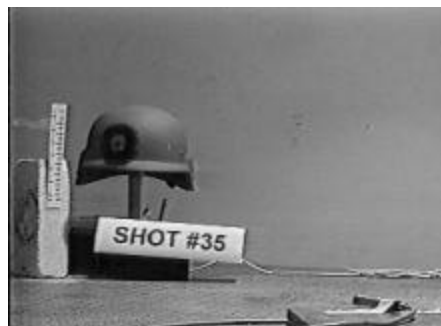
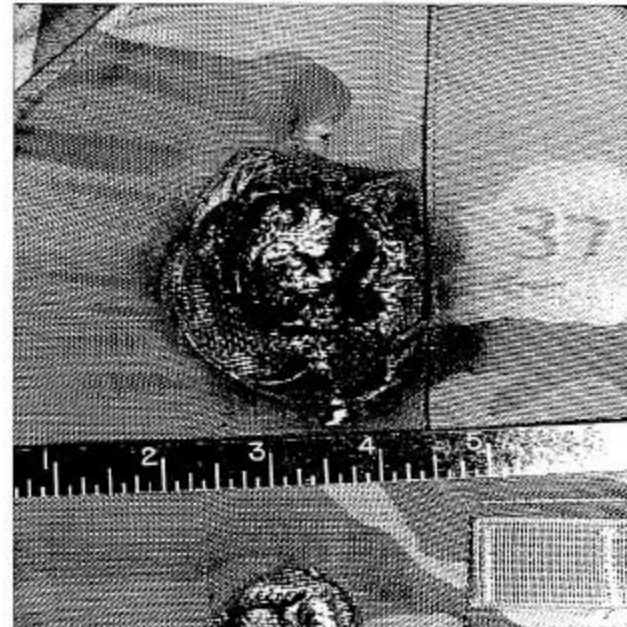


PIKL Program Overview

- Pulsed impulsive kill laser (PIKL)
 - Target interaction: ablation and mechanical impulse
 - Pulse ‘trains’ can literally chew through target material
 - No burning
 - Effect is independent of:
 - Laser type
 - Target type



PIKL Effects





PIKL Program

Prototype Development

- Chemical laser chosen to meet energy per pulse and system portability goals
- DF laser chosen for excellent transmissivity especially over longer distances desired (1-2km)
- UV initiation chosen to improve efficiency and reliability



PIKL Prototype Development

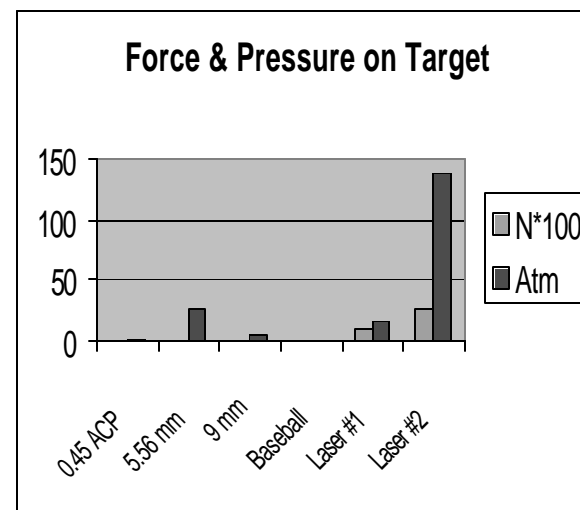
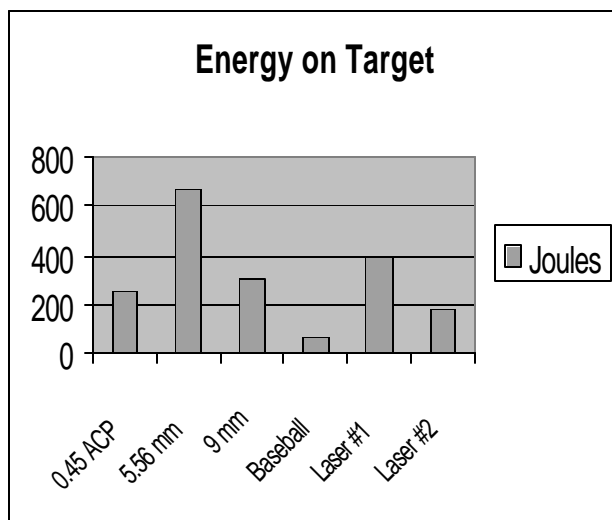
- High energy prototype used to study laser pulse effects
 - Photographic paper, wet chamois (skin simulant), BDU material, Kevlar vest material
 - Quantifying target effect required measuring impulse delivered to target
 - Impulse transducer system designed to measure effects



Comparison of Impact Parameters for Various Systems



Summary	Units	0.45 ACP	5.56 mm	9 mm	Baseball	Laser #1	Laser #2
Energy on Target	Joules	249.75	663.59	305.40	58.79	400.00	179.00
Momentum at Target	N*s	2.73	2.18	2.23	4.29	0.03	0.01
Specific Impulse at Target	Kilotap	265.01	864.01	348.68	6.74	0.53	0.69
Interaction Time	msec	109.36	32.81	72.91	50.00	0.03	0.01
Force on Target	N	24.98	66.36	30.54	85.73	1000.00	2756.60
Pressure on Target	Atm	2.42	26.34	4.78	0.13	16.67	137.10





PIKL Program

Armstrong Labs Bio-effects Analysis

- Conclusions
 - Impulses and pressures developed were two orders of magnitude below those needed to produce serious injuries with single pulses
 - Detonative coupling does not appear to produce greater probability of damage than ablative coupling
 - Surface damage can be significant with ablative

Multiple pulse trains produced moderate to severe damage



Solid State Lasers

- Solid state (SS) laser technology is advancing rapidly
- SS lasers offer many advantages to future weaponization concepts:
 - Smaller size
 - Lower weight
 - Ease of use/handling (no hazardous chemicals)
 - Frequency agility through dye doping



Solid State Lasers Technology Advancements



- Diode-pumping
 - Higher electrical efficiency than flash pumping
 - Higher reliability and lifetimes
 - Smaller weight/volume
 - More rugged
 - Less waste heat
- Slab lasers
 - High optical performance
 - Minimal performance degradation due to thermal effects
 - Easier removal of waste heat
 - Reduced optical distortions
- Dye-doped SS laser rods
 - Frequency agility without dangerous liquid solvents
 - Ease of use with solid state host
 - Operation in three pump modes: CW, mode-locked, and pulsed
 - Outputs can be varied



PIKL Technology Operational Benefits

- PIKL is a “feeder” technology into the Agile Target Effects (ATE) STO and Future Combat System (FCS)
 - ATE STO addresses AAN short list for Future Fighting Ground Vehicle
 - Developing brassboard weapons capable of lethal tunable target effects
 - Demonstrate utility of Directed Energy Weapons (DEW) against personnel and materiel targets
- Leveraging with SMDC and National Labs and their SS laser technology



PIKL Technology Operational Benefits

- Applying PIKL technology for FCS:
 - Anti-materiel effects:
 - Disrobing explosive armor
 - “Blunt Trauma”
 - Anti-UAV
 - Anti-personnel effects:
 - “Blunt Trauma”
 - Suppression
- Rapidly project Tunable Target Effects to ranges of 2 km



PIKL Technology Operational Benefits

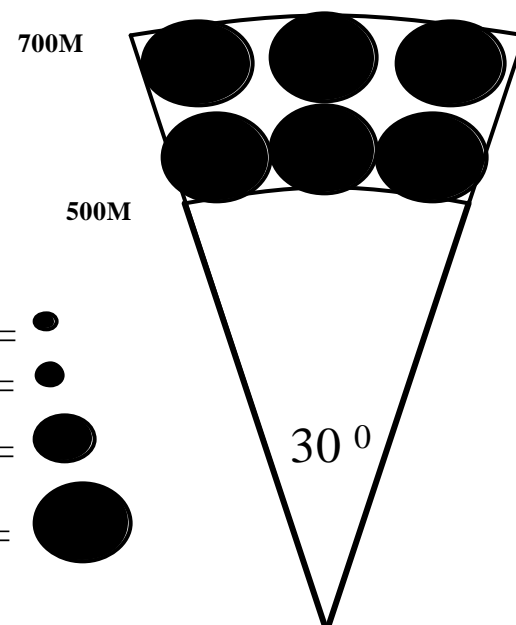
- Application of PIKL technology
 - Area Denial
 - Crowd Control
 - Facility Protection
 - Suppression
 - Military Operation Other than War
 - Military Operation on Urban Terrain
 - Law Enforcement

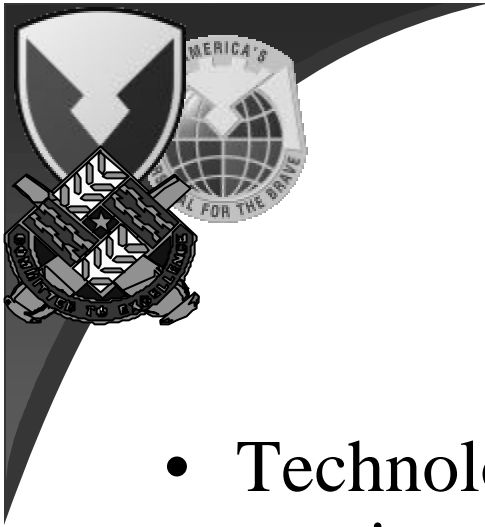


PIKL Firing Scenario - Suppression

- ▲ Assumed source: 173 dB (13,000 Pascals)
- ▲ Area for suppression: zone covering 30° at a range of 500 to 700 meters (approx. 63,000²m)
- ▲ Fire 6 shots over 1 minute
- ▲ Attenuation analysis shows that a 173 dB source will attenuate to 130 dB at a distance of 50 meters
- ▲ Attenuation with range:

150 dB at 10m	dia =	●
145 dB at 20m	dia =	●
136 dB at 50m	dia =	●
130 dB at 100m	dia =	●





Summary

- Technologies such as PIKL that can provide varying target effects (lethal and less than lethal) have a broad area of interest
- PIKL technology has made significant progress over the past 15 years
- Solid state lasers have also made significant strides
- Combining SS laser technology and the PIKL concept can produce systems with the necessary parameters required for military utility